

MAINE FARMER

AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY WILLIAM NOYES.]

"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

[E. HOLMES, Editor]

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THE FARMER.

HALLOWELL, TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 14, 1837.

COMMENCEMENT OF VOL. 5TH.

In commencing a new volume, it may not be improper to offer to the consideration of our friends, some remarks relative to the past, and some observations as to what we propose for the future management of our paper. Four years ago, when our paper commenced, there was no publication of the kind in the State. Unless some of the political or sectarian journals could find space occasionally to admit a communication from some farmer or mechanic, no organ or medium of communication existed for the productive classes, upon subjects connected with their immediate business or occupations. The Maine Farmer was commenced, avowedly for that purpose. As a medium through which the Farmer could hold friendly intercourse, one with another—exchange their views and sentiments, without at the same time, having in the next column, matter of a political or sectarian character, to excite them, or turn their thoughts from more substantial or profitable matters of fact. We pledged ourselves to stand aloof from such strifes, nor permit anything to occupy our pages which should favor either of the conflicting parties in religion or politics.

How well we have kept our promise, our readers can best judge; and with what success we have labored in the cause which we have espoused others can tell. Certain it is that from some reason or other, there is more attention now being paid to Agriculture and Mechanics than a few years ago. There is more desire to investigate subjects connected with such pursuits and a willingness to consider and expatiate upon the importance, nay the necessity of attention to the great and indispensable arts of life. Men have begun to enquire who never enquired before, and hundreds have written who never wrote before. Some there are whose *bump of self-esteem* is so large that they are above *reading* or *learning* any thing more. They have *studied* the whole range of creation through, and rest perfectly satisfied in the *profundity* of their own wisdom and knowledge, in things past, present, and to come.

Happy souls! we would not disturb their self-complacency even for the hope of enjoying a moiety of their honors ourselves.

But while we have been toiling for the inner man, how has fared the outer? Indeed, we wish from our very hearts we could give you a better account of our fortunes than truth compels us to

state. In sober earnest, we have not made a *single dollar* profit. The proceeds of the establishment, should every cent due be paid in, will but barely pay its expenses. We have made but a bare living, and nothing for "*a rainy day*," or to meet future contingences. We are not apt to murmur or repine, but in truth it has been no solace to us to think that while others—those who are connected with the political or sectarian Press, have increased, in the "*Mammon of unrighteousness*," till their "*eyes stick out with fatness*," we have hardly *strength* enough left to tell a mournful tale of our sufferings. While we have endeavored to be as faithful to ourselves and the public as possible, that pleasure which arises from the accumulation of profit; holding out both a reward for past and a stimulus for future exertion has been denied us. We mention this as a simple fact. We ask for no sympathy, we wish for no pity; but we do wish for a just reward to our labors, a fair recompense for honest exertion. Shall we ask for it in vain? Disheartened as we may well be, we have come to the conclusion to make one more effort. We pledge ourselves that there shall be no falling off in the Farmer. The 5th volume shall contain as much original matter as either of the others, and cherishing the hope that we shall not be utterly forgotten, greater exertion will be made to give it more scope and a greater range of interest, tho' at an increased expense to ourselves. Arrangements have been made to be in possession at an early day, of most of the leading Magazines and Reviews of the day, and every thing which may be gleaned from them, touching the subjects within our province, shall be transferred into our pages. If a greater share of success should fall to our lot during the coming year than the past, we should be heartily thankful, and "*go ahead*" with renewed courage.—If not—

Flour Mills.

We notice in the Augusta papers that flour from the China Steam Flour mill is for sale in that town. Is it possible that there is a mill in Kennebec where they dare to tread upon the toes of the New Yorkers so far as to put up a barrel of flour and send it to market in their own name? What in the name of Pan Ceres, Triptolemus and all the plow-jogging Gods of Rome do they mean? What has poor old New York done, that we should no longer stretch out our hands to her for bread?

But to be serious—we look upon this event as an important era in our Agricultural history, although in itself considered, it may not seem very important, to most people.

It proves that if the farmer in that vicinity will now set about raising wheat the trouble heretofore existing is done away, viz: that there was no mill to flour it. The burden is now thrown upon you, brother farmers, and we hope the proprietors of the mill will not have to reproach you hereafter, that there is not grain enough raised to employ their mill. "*Go ahead*"—others will follow your example, and may Providence again bring about the time when Maine instead of being a poor hum-

ble dependent upon other States for her bread, will be an exporter of it, and a distributor of that necessary of life to millions besides her own children.

Get up your Fire Wood.

Every one who has not already done it, will undoubtedly embrace the present opportunity afforded by the good sledding to lay in a good store of fire wood. In this region every one ought in reality to have a year's stock of fire wood on hand, all cut up and seasoned on the first of January. Whereas nine-tenths of those, even who have good wood lots, are generally out of wood at that time of the year. Now we have been in both predicaments, and speak from experience, when we say, if possible keep a years' supply on hand.

Foxcroft Slate Quarry.

We were presented a few days ago, with a specimen of the slate from the quarry of Mr Leavitt of Foxcroft, Penobscot Co. Maine. The reader will undoubtedly recollect some communications made in our paper last summer upon the subject.

The slate is of good quality, splits out handsomely, is tough, and when smoothed makes excellent writing slates. Mr Leavitt states that there is an immense quantity of it, and that it can be transported to Bangor for \$6 or \$7 per ton.

From Bangor it may be shipped to any part of the world. A company is being incorporated for the purpose of working the quarry, and we doubt not that the stockholders will eventually find it a profitable undertaking.

Blind Staggers in Horses.

This disease has been somewhat prevalent in the vicinity of Winthrop. It probably arises from a morbid state of the stomach. Repeated bleedings and brisk purgatives have hitherto been the most successful treatment.

NOTE.—The following was handed in some time ago, but was accidentally mislaid. Ed.

Keep your Stock.

MR. HOLMES:—There has been a mania among farmers during the past fall which in the end I have no doubt will prove prejudicial; I mean that of killing and sending out of the country so many cattle and sheep, because forage was scarce and dear last winter, they appear frightened. I predict that if the next should be an early spring hay would find no purchasers.

Cows will bring \$35 to \$40 a piece, and other stock in proportion, and the very persons who are now so engaged in getting rid of their sheep, high as wool is, and other stock, will become purchasers. My advice is for all to keep what stock there is among us, or we shall have no oxen to do our spring's work, and butter and cheese will be higher next summer than even now. What folly we farmers are running into, in this grazing State! Next spring hay will not be worth any thing because there are no cattle to eat it. No calves or colts will be reared. I this day conversed with a man who has travelled much in the State; he said he had not seen a calf being raised this year.

we shall find ourselves in trouble if we do not stop.

Let it be remembered that we are sacrificing our stock; cows are sold for almost nothing. It is true we may run too far in raising stock, but do not let us get on the other extreme. A yoke of likely oxen that will not now bring more than \$75 or \$80, next April will bring \$130 or more, or we can do nothing. These ups and downs there is no need of. So many cattle are already killed or drove out of the State, that there is an abundance of forage for all that are left.

I know that those who have been sacrificing their sheep and other stock, in order to sell hay at a high price and intend to buy in the spring, will be deceived. My views and advice for those to keep what they have on hand may benefit such.

We must keep a proper proportion of stock or the Agricultural interest suffers. L. T.
Nov. 1836.

For the Maine Farmer.

To Mechanics.

MR. HOLMES:—Some months since, a correspondent of yours called on such of your readers as are Mechanics, to write for the Farmer, upon some subject of interest to the fraternity, flattering us at the same time with the promise, that if we neglected the business he would attend to it himself. He gave us a subject of interest and importance, and I have waited anxiously, in hopes some one would have courage to engage with it. The subject is a difficult one to handle I acknowledge, but if you can furnish me with certain data, I will venture to "speak to it," though I have little hope of being able to give it its quietus.

How much caloric is contained in a given quantity of fuel? and how much caloric is necessary to convert a given quantity of water to vapor? Or in other words, how much steam may be generated with a given quantity of fuel? If you can furnish me with an answer to these questions, I will endeavor to furnish something that I hope will wake up your correspondent above alluded to.

I heartily wish, that something could be done to make our fraternity more communicative. We are influenced by a spirit of exclusiveness which we derive from the nature of our vocation and the manner we have been initiated into them. Mankind in general, part reluctantly with that which has cost them dearly, and as knowledge of our vocation, whatever it may be, has cost us tedious years of servitude, it becomes our estate, we cling to it as pertinaciously as the farmer does to his freehold. Besides, we have been trained to be jealous of our art, for the Apprentice is not generally admitted into the "sanctum sanctorum" of his craft, till near the close of his term, and whether this is through an apprehension, that he might desert his master, or not, yet he generally regards it so. When we commence business for ourselves we often have a host of competitors to grapple with, and the knowledge of every art or means that will enable us to perform the business of our craft better or cheaper than they can, gives us an advantage over them, and both interest and self-defence prompt to the concealment of it. The time has been, within our remembrance, when a speculation was carried on in the sale of recipes. If a person was in possession of any art not known to his brethren of the craft, he would monopolize it entirely to himself, or communicate it only at an exorbitant price. This not only retarded the progress of knowledge in the mechanic arts, but cherished a spirit of exclusiveness and monopoly whose influence is felt at the present day.

There seems to be a greater cautiousness among all classes of community, in communicating any thing relating to the mechanic arts, than on almost any other subject. If a person gets an idea of any importance, on this subject, that is new to him, he is apt to think it is unknown to others, and that he may avail himself of some opportunity to apply it to some purpose for which he may obtain letters patent and make his fortune. Such delusive dreams of fortune are the occasion of the concealment of many ideas that might have rendered much service to community had they been made known, and matured by those capable of applying them to some useful purposes. No doubt, many conceptions that might have been valuable, have originated in the minds of those, who meant to mature them, but had not energy to commence, nor ingenuity to complete.

A free and liberal interchange of such ideas would facilitate the discovery of important improvements, and save a vast amount of labor and expense in the eager scramble to obtain patents. There are many who devote much time and expense in contriving inventions that their nearest neighbor could have informed them, were in use before they were born. But there is a jealousy in the mind of most persons, on this subject, and it must continue so until gradually eradicated by the progress of liberal principles. I rejoice that the age of liberality has commenced and hope the time is not distant when all knowledge shall be generally and liberally diffused.

POOR YORRICK.

NOTE.—The second number of "Poor Yorrick" was lost while moving from Winthrop to this place. Will the writer favor us with another copy?

Reports of Committees of Ken. Co. Ag. Society on Crops.

To the Trustees of the Ken. Co. Ag. Society:

The Committee on Potatoes, Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, Carrots, Flat turnips, Onions, and four hundred bushels of Roots, have attended to the duty assigned them, and submit the following

REPORT.

No one claimed the premium on Mangel Wurtzel, Carrots or Onions. There was but one entry for the premium on one half acre of Ruta Baga, two for one fourth of an acre, one for Flat turnips, one for four hundred bushels of Roots.

We examined the claim of Oakes Howard, and award to him the Society's premium of \$6.00 on his crop of Ruta Baga on half an acre; and Wm. Hankerson the Society's premium of \$4.00 on his crop of Ruta Baga on one fourth of an acre; and the premium of \$3.00 on Ruta Baga to Samuel Wood, Esq. on his crop on one fourth of an acre.

We award to Nathan Foster the Society's premium of \$5.00, for his crop of Roots, there being over 400 bushels of different kinds of turnips.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOSEPH WOOD,
SAMUEL HOLMES,
BRADFORD SAWTELL.

Winthrop, Jan. 21, 1837.

The Committee to whom was assigned the duty of awarding premiums on Flax, Mustard Seed, Ruta Baga Seed, Hives of Bees, Honey, and Hay, have attended to the duty assigned them, and submit the following

REPORT.

There was no entry made on Mustard Seed, nor Hay.

The premium on Hives of Bees was awarded to Ebenezer Beard, of New Sharon.

The Premium on Honey was awarded to Col. John Gilmore of Leeds.

The premium on Ruta Baga Seed, to Jame Page of Augusta.

But one entry was made on Flax. This was made by Turner Curtis of Monmouth. Mr Curtis' crop of Flax was fair, though not great. But as there was no other competitor, we considered him entitled to the Society's premium. As long

ago as the days of Solomon, the raising of flax was considered a very important branch of agriculture; and the manufacturing of it was thought to be in the highest degree honorable. Solomon mentions it as a most striking characteristic of a virtuous woman. From his day to the present, the raising and manufacturing of flax has been considered by the most enlightened Nations, both honorable and profitable employment. Your Committee deeply regret, that there is so little interest felt among farmers on this subject. There are, most certainly, many articles manufactured from flax, that are both needed and used in a greater or less degree in every family in Maine. Had all the money which has been spent in Europe during the last year for the single article of linen thread, been kept in Maine, it would have replenished the pockets of our Farmers, and in these hard times for money, they would have found it very handy change.

Per order of the Committee.
ZELOTES A. MARROW.

The Committee appointed by the Ken. Co. Ag. Society, to examine the claims of the several competitors on Wheat, Barley, Oats, Corn, Rye, Peas, Beans and Oats & Peas, submit the following

REPORT.

There were six entries for the Society's premium on Summer Wheat, viz: Messrs. John Haines, Henry Roby, Walter Haines, Summers Pettengill, Bradford Sawtell, and H. G. Cole.

Walter Haines states that he raised 45 1-2 bushels to an acre, and we think him entitled to the Society's first premium. John Haines states that he raised 40 1-2 bushels to the acre, and to him we award the second premium. Henry Roby states that he raised 33 1-8 bushels to the acre on burnt ground. It was with some difficulty that your Committee could decide upon the four last mentioned claims, but taking every thing into consideration, we have concluded to award the Society's third premium to Mr H. G. Cole.

There were six competitors for the premiums on corn. Only two, however, appeared to make their statements and prove their claims, viz: Walter Hains and Elijah Norcross. Walter Hains states that he raised 66 1-2 bushels to the acre; we award him the first premium on corn.

Elijah Norcross raised 65 bushels to the acre; we think him entitled to the second premium on corn.

For the premiums on barley there were two entries, viz. Bradford Sawtell, and John Hains. Mr Sawtell raised 44 1-4 bushels to the acre, and we award to him the first premium. Mr Hains raised 35 buseels, and we recommend that he receive the second premium on barley.

For the premium on beans there were three entries, viz. Sam'l Holmes, Daniel Tabor, and Sam'l Wood, Esq. Daniel Tabor of Vassalboro', raised 26 1-2 bushels, and we think him entitled to the first premium. S. Holmes raised 12 1-2 bushels, and to him we award the second premium.

For the premium on rye there was but one entry. Elijah Norcross raised 28 bushels to the acre, and we award him the Society's premium on rye.

Bradford Sawtell raised 73 1-4 bushels of oats to the acre, and we recommend that he receive the Society's first premium on oats.

Respectfully submitted,
FRANCIS FULLER, Per order.

NOTE.—We are requested by the Chairman to state that the above Report was made from recollection—the statements of competitors having been transmitted to the Secretary of State, and the original Report, embracing most of them, was lost in removing our Press.

From the Genesee Farmer.

LEGISLATIVE AID TO AGRICULTURE, OR AN APPEAL TO THE FARMERS OF NEW YORK.

The United States exhibit the singular spectacle, —a spectacle which foreign nations behold with amazement, and are utterly unable to comprehend, —of a great people not only free from debt, but with some fifty millions in the treasury, for which the government has no possible use. Whatever may be thought of the policy of continuing a state of things that by its natural operation shall produce such a surplus revenue, or the expediency of

distributing such surplus when it happens to arise, none whatever can exist of the propriety of the several states making the best possible use of the part allotted to them respectively, when such part comes into their possession.

The state of New York set a patriotic and successful example in the career of internal improvement, by adopting plans, which, though for a time seeming severely to task the resources of the state, have eventually shown the wisdom and far-reaching forethought of the men who carried that system into execution. Through the agency of the "Erie canal, that glorious monument to the glorious memory of De Witt Clinton," and his able coadjutors, a debt of twelve millions has been paid—the salt and auction duties have been restored to their original destination of meeting the civil expenses of the state—and the still accumulating revenue is fast placing New York in the situation of the United States, that is, with a surplus beyond any reasonable or probable expenditure.

At such a moment, with a full treasury, and increasing means for a continued supply, New York is called upon to receive her quota of the surplus money of the United States—a sum, according to the most probable estimates, amounting to at least six millions of dollars.

The important question now arises, what disposition shall be made of this large sum of money, and to what uses shall it be applied? Shall the money lie idle in the treasury, or shall the state take and use it as its own? It should be remembered that this money is not given to the state—it is only deposited with it, or rather loaned to it, and is of course liable to be called for at any time should the policy or the wants of the general government require it; and though such a contingency is not probable, the possibility of such an event should not be lost sight of in the disposition. In taking the money, the state will undoubtedly use it as its own, appropriating it to such purposes as shall most benefit the whole, and at the same time best ensure the means of repayment, if called for.

Shall this money be devoted to the prosecution of our system of internal improvement? We think not—certainly not the whole. The works at present under the control of the commissioners, are already sufficiently extensive for their proper management by the state, which ought not to run the risk, as has already been done to some extent, of hazarding the resources already existing, unprofitable and unnecessary constructions. If an extension is required, let it be done by companies, the state reserving the right, in all cases where they can possibly interfere with the works of the state, of assuming the direction and control at any time, a right to be vigilantly guarded, and rigidly exercised whenever occasion requires. There is but one remaining work which properly belongs to the state, and which it should enter upon at once: a ship canal around the overslaugh—a work for the interest of all, and for which an appropriation from the quota money would, we doubt not, meet the approbation of all.

Some months since, when there was a prospect of receiving only one or two millions, it was proposed in some of the leading journals, to add the sum to the school fund, and thus devote it to the great purpose of education, proposition we believe received with universal favor. Two millions added to that fund would enable the state to distribute more than double the sum that is now divided; or in other words, would defray about two-thirds of the expenses of the common schools. Would it be politic or useful to do more than this? In nothing is the maxim, that "that which costs nothing is valued less," more true than in education; and we think experience shows, that much more could not be done without lessening too much the interest which parents and guardians now feel, as to the expenditure of their money. If you would interest a man in any cause, touch his pocket. For the state to pay the whole expenses of our common schools would have a direct tendency to ruin the whole system. While therefore education should be viewed as all important, we think that the addition of two or three millions is all that can at present profitably be employed by the common school fund.

Provision, at the time deemed fully adequate for the purpose, has been made for a full survey of the state, with a view to the development of its resources, geographical, geological, mineralogical, and agricultural; and we hope that no ill-timed

parsimony will present the execution of the whole plan in the most complete and thorough manner, or hinder the results of the examination from being given to the world in a manner worthy of the subject and the state.

But after all proposed above, one or two millions will still remain unexpended, a bone for factions to contend about, or, such is the selfish tendencies of human nature, an inducement to the creation of new offices, or the bestowment of exorbitant salaries.

What interest then remains upon which the surplus in the treasury can be worthily and profitably exerted? What department of industry, which more than another deserves and demands the effective aid of the state? The true and ready answer is, AGRICULTURE.

The situation of New York—her facilities for internal communication—the habits of her citizens—and above all, the excellence of her soil, mark her as an agricultural state. Here is the great secret of her power, the source of her energy and wealth, and to that point must her legislators look, if they intend she shall retain the proud title of the Empire State.

Agriculture lies at the very basis of all prosperity—of civilization and social order. Without it, neither can exist to any extent. On it commerce is depending; it furnishes between nations the objects mainly of trade and exchange; and on its success the merchant, the manufacturer, and the professional man, are alike dependent.

Such being the facts, and such the importance of Agriculture, we may ask, whether what the state has hitherto done for the farmer, is in any degree adequate to the real magnitude of his claims. By a policy as wise as it was beneficial, a few thousands annually were distributed among county agricultural societies; and for every thousand so divided the statistics of the state show that millions have been returned. Provisions have been made for one agricultural school, and here our legislators, as if they were fearful the treasury would be exhausted, or frightened at their unwonted liberality have allowed the matter to rest. Has this course been just to the people?—has it been generous?

Now then, when by the receipt of millions every anticipated or probable deficiency of funds is done away; when every other interest has been, or may be amply provided for, and the treasury still remain overflowing; let the voice of the agriculturist be heard, and the class to which all others are indebted not find their well founded claims rejected.

What do we as agriculturists require of the state? Nothing that is not clearly right—nothing in the least degree unreasonable—nothing that will not be early and amply repaid by the increased revenues returned to the source of the disbursements. We require in the southern and in the western districts, Agricultural Schools, endowed as in the central one at Albany; and diffusing equally to every section of the state the advantages expected to be derived from that. The agriculturists of this state require, and it is to this point our efforts as farmers should be principally directed, an annual appropriation from the treasury, for the encouragement and support of county Agricultural Societies, which the experience of the past has proved to more rapidly advance the interests of agriculture than any other method yet devised; proof that is yearly accumulating from the example of such societies as those of Berkshire and Worcester to Massachusetts, and the long established ones of England and Scotland.

Discouraged by the failure of past applications in favor of Agriculture, some may deem all exertions at the present time as premature and hopeless. Such should not be the feelings among farmers or the friends. Many of the causes which have had an unfavorable influence heretofore, have ceased to operate; a sense of the value and importance of Agriculture as a national interest, and the necessity of taking higher and more liberal ground in regard to it, has been gradually increasing among well informed and influential men; an opinion dictated in part by a more correct view of its relative magnitude, and in a greater degree by the more extensive diffusion of agricultural knowledge through journals devoted to the farmer.

To accomplish the desirable objects we have in view nothing more is necessary for the purpose, than for farmers and those devoted to agricultural pursuits, to make their wishes known and their voices heard, by the constitutional and legitimate

method of petition, in our halls of legislation. Let some public spirited individual in every school district in the state, circulate a petition, having for its object legislative aid to agriculture, and let these be early forwarded to that body. Let this step be taken, and farmers we are confident will no longer have reason to complain, that their claims are unheard, and their interests disregarded. Our legislators do not need to be taught the truth, that they are the servants and the people the masters; all they desire is the clearly expressed public will, and to that they will readily bow.

Agriculturists do not come, before the legislature as mendicants, craving these appropriations as gifts, or as charity; they claim a liberal portion of the treasury surplus as their own, the produce of the sweat of their brow, and which, if not required for the necessities of the state, should, in the shape of the appropriations asked for, be at once returned to the rightful owners.

A FARMER.

Proper Form and Shape of Cattle.

"Whatever be the breed, there are certain conformations which are indispensable to the thriving and value of the ox and cow. When we have a clear idea of these we shall be able more clearly to form an accurate judgment of the breeds of the different countries as they pass before us. If there is one part of the frame, the form of which, more than any of the other, renders the animal valuable, it is the chest. There must be room enough for the heart to beat, and the lungs to play, or sufficient blood for the purposes of nutriment and of strength will not be circulated: nor will it thoroughly undergo that vital change which is essential to the proper discharge of every function. We look, therefore, first of all, to the wide and deep girth about the heart and lungs. We must have both: the proportion in which the one or the other may preponderate, will depend on the service we require for the animal; we can excuse a slight degree of flatness of the sides, for he will be lighter in the forehead and more active; but the grazer must have width as well as depth. And not only about the heart and lungs, but over the whole ribs, must we have length and roundness; the *hoped*, as well as the deep barrel is essential; there must be room for the materials from which the blood is to be provided. The beast should also be ribbed home; there should be little space between the ribs and the hips. This seems to be indispensable to the ox, as it regards a good healthy constitution, and a propensity to fatten; but a largeness and dropping of the belly is excusable in the cow, or rather, notwithstanding it diminishes the beauty of the animal, it leaves room for the udder; and if it is also accompanied by swelling milk veins, it generally indicates her value for dairy.

"The roundness and depth of the barrel, however, is most advantageous in proportion as it is found below the point of the elbow, more than between the shoulders and the legs: or low down between the legs, rather than upwards towards the withers for it diminishes the heaviness before, and the comparative bulk of the coarse parts of the animal, which is always a very great consideration.

"The loins should be wide; of this there can be no doubt, for they are the prime parts; they should seem to extend far from the back; and although the belly should not hang down the flanks should be round and deep. Of the hips it is superfluous to say that, without being ragged they should be large; round rather than wide and presenting, when handled, plenty of muscle and fat. The thighs should be round and long, close together when viewed from behind, and the farther down they continue to be so the better. The legs short, varying like other parts according to the destination of the animal; and decidedly short, for there is an almost inseparable connection between length of leg and lightness of carcass, and shortness of leg and propensity to fatten. The bones of the legs, and they only being taken as a sample of the bony structure of the frame generally, should be small, but not too small—small enough for the well known accomplishment—a propensity to fatten—small enough to please the consumer; but not so small as to indicate delicacy of constitution, and liability to disease.

"Last of all the hide—the most important thing of all—thin, but not so thin as to indicate that the animal can endure no hardship; moveable, mellow, but not too loose, and particularly well covered with fine soft hair."—*Library of U. Knowledge.*

Communications.

The following interesting Lecture on Agriculture, was recently delivered before the Dixmont Lyceum, by Gen. JESSE ROBINSON, who has politely furnished us with a copy for insertion in the Farmer.

Mr President, and Members of the Lyceum:

Your Committee have requested me to deliver a short Lecture, at this time on the important subject of AGRICULTURE.

If, fellow citizens, I can advance one idea which shall be lastingly beneficial to a single individual present, I shall be more than compensated for the labor bestowed.

The field before us is so extensive that a single lecture, even from the most able, would be but pronouncing the first letter in the alphabet.

The several subjects of compost manure, rotation of crops, deep and shoal plowing, ridging and draining wet lands, irrigation—the use of plaster, lime and ashes—the various modes of procuring vegetable matter and the manner of converting the same into manure—of planting forest and ornamental trees—planting, engrafting, cultivating and pruning fruit trees, and various other subjects would each form the basis of a long lecture.

All therefore that can be done at this time is, to endeavor to call the attention of agriculturalists to what is evidently for their interests—to induce all to seek information and to adopt the improvements of the times—always keeping in mind that without reading, study and experiments, our advance must be slow at best.

The firm and robust constitutions of our people, enables us to perform wonders—to engage in arduous duties and carry out important enterprises—but in this high latitude we must not expect to be favored with many of the rich products of a warmer clime, but must turn our attention to such as our soil and climate are calculated to produce.—Among these we find *wheat*, from which we obtain the “*staff of life*,” in great perfection.—The cultivation of this grain is susceptible of great improvement, and ought to be studied as an important science.

Experience teaches us that the soil in this vicinity, as well as in most parts of the State, is well adapted to the culture of wheat, and yet we find that many people have it in a very imperfect condition, whilst others produce it, almost in its greatest perfection.

From whence arises this disparity?

I attribute it to a want of knowledge on the subject—a want of care in preparing the field—in selecting and preparing the seed, and in the general management of the crop.

An opinion is gaining ground, that much of the arable land in this vicinity, is capable of producing wheat in good perfection and a fair crop, for many years in succession, and that too without manure.

Experiments go to prove, that by sowing about ten pounds of clover seed and one bushel of plaster to the acre, when the wheat is sown, and by plowing the field soon after the harvest, a good crop may be obtained for many years in succession.

That our soil and climate are well calculated for the culture of wheat and other small grains, there is no room to doubt—it only remains for cultivators to study the art of growing them to the best possible advantage, to ensure an abundant supply for our own consumption, and a surplus to export to other sections of country, where the population

is more dense.

Growers of wheat should become acquainted with the principles of chemistry, in order to adapt their manner of tillage, the kind of manure to be used, the rotation of crops, and the whole routine of culture, to the particular kind of soil to be occupied. This cannot be obtained without study—without reading.

It is not my intention to point out the particular manner in which this or that crop is to be produced best—the task would be by far too great—my experience has not been sufficient. Let our people visit some particular sections of Massachusetts where the farmers have turned their attention to improvements, and have made agriculture a study—or even some towns in our own State, where Societies have been formed—an Agricultural Newspaper taken, and where the growers of wheat study their calling as much as their teachers do their sermons, and we shall be surprised at the vast importance of the improvements made and making.

It is believed that the culture of barley, for many purposes, may be profitably attended to. It requires little labor and will produce a good crop on most of the common soils about us. Let the experiment be fairly made.

Oats are so much cultivated that every farmer in the land, believes himself fully competent to growing them for use and for market—but a very superficial observer will readily see, that great improvement in this branch of husbandry may be made.

In England and Scotland, the Oats grown are much superior to ours—this is supposed to be owing to care in preparing the ground and selecting the seed, which is obtained from districts where they grow in the greatest perfection, and carried to other places at considerable expense.

Indian corn is so uncertain a crop in this part of our country, that I shall say nothing on the subject, except to observe, that it does not appear to be well adapted to our climate. It needs the rays from the sun to approach it in a less oblique direction.

The growth of many roots and vegetables is rapid and profitable, and may yet be turned to more account than at present. The quantity too of most of them is excellent, amongst which I will first mention the *Potato*, which is produced in abundance and in great perfection,—a certain variety of which is accompanied by the name of one of our townsmen, throughout the northern portion of the United States.

Many methods have been resorted to in cultivating this root, with a view to the saving of labor, some of which are well worth searching and putting into practice. I will only add, that the potato should never be exposed to the sun's rays, and that even the air is injurious.

Experience teaches that *Ruta Baga* is of equal value with Oats for most animals, not excepting the horse, when employed in many kinds of labor.—Carrots and beets are also equal to oats for animals.

All these may be produced, by good cultivation, at the rate of seven or eight hundred bushels to the acre, and even more;—the particular manner of doing which is fully described and may be learned by reference to agricultural books and Newspapers; the latter of which should be read by every agriculturist in the country. I have been astonished at the neglect of my brother farmers in this respect.—Two dollars a year for a good Agricultural paper, will furnish a family with more useful information than can be obtained in any other

way for the same sum.

It has been well said, that knowledge is power, and every day's observation shows that it is emphatically true with the tiller of the soil.

For a moment let the mind range over a section of country, ten miles in every direction from this favored spot, and view the lamentable defects in many branches of husbandry.

With as good a soil as the State affords—with the most beautiful hills for grazing—the finest valleys for mowing, and the best of fields for tillage, we should expect to find flocks, herds and dairies surpassed by none. What are the facts?

I am sorry to say, the flocks are few and far between—the cattle but little improved from the original stock of our fathers, although a few enterprising individuals have introduced the means of improvement, and in some instances those who have benefitted by the opportunity, have reared and sold oxen of five years old, for more than a hundred dollars a pair, and cows at forty and fifty dollars each,—while the usual prices of unimproved stock, are about half those sums.

But above all, the want of information is most conspicuous in the manufacture of *Cheese*. In few, very few instances, within the circle above mentioned, do we find cheese of good quality.—This is for the want of information. If the good women of the district described, were well qualified for cheese making, and their husbands would furnish them with the best of cows, *tons and tons* of excellent cheese would be made—enough to supply the wants of their own families; and the remainder might be sold at a high price, which would stop the importation from Connecticut and the interior of Massachusetts, and save your humble servant the trouble of going all the way to *Kennebec* to procure a supply.

Fellow citizens, it is time, high time that these evils were being corrected. Let a spirit of improvement be awakened—let every person become an agricultural reader, and improvement will soon follow. One other striking instance of a want of reading is manifest in the appearance of the *Orchards* in this section of the State.

The early settlers planted orchards, and many of them on suitable land—the trees produce apples—but who can eat them?

These apples will make the best of cider, but cider has in some measure gone out of use, and the orchards have become of little value. The trouble grows out of the fact, that the trees were never engrafted with choice fruit as they should have been.

There are orchards in this very neighborhood, which had they been early engrafted, would now have produced an income equal to the present profits of the whole farm to which they severally belong. As it is, no good fruit can be obtained, without travelling twenty or thirty miles. It is cheering, however, to observe, that in this village the work has been begun, and that a few years more will remedy the evil. Before I leave this subject, it is pertinent to observe, that sweet apples have been found by actual experiment, to be worth more than potatoes to feed both cattle and swine. As the high, warm rocky land in this region is well suited to the growth of the apple,—will it not be beneficial to plant and engraft trees for that purpose?—Very many planters of orchards have set the trees too near each other. When full grown they become a forest—shade the ground and bear no fruit. Thirty feet is as near as trees will do well.

Fruit trees in this climate will not flourish on clay soils—the frosts of winter disturb the roots—the trees throw up shoots from the ground, and soon decay.

Pears, Cherries and Plums flourish well in this State, when placed on suitable land and well cultivated;—but in this section where are they to be found?—The neglect is unpardonable!

The cultivation of the Mulberry tree has been introduced into the State and promises well. Our New England habits of industry and perseverance are peculiarly calculated to ensure success in the culture of silk. I would therefore recommend to every cultivator of the soil, to plant on every spot of dry warm land, by the road side and in all places where they will not interfere with other important operations, as many white mulberry trees as circumstances will permit.

The manufacture of sugar from the beet root is now being introduced into the United States, and may be as advantageously carried on in this place as in any other—It may be well therefore, to introduce the culture of the proper kind of beets, and feed them to our horses and other animals, until a Factory shall be established in the vicinity.

Great pains are being taken in older settled places in some parts of our country, to procure seeds of various kinds from other countries, and from particular sections of the same. In doing this regard must be had in many cases to warm and cold climates. In this region of short summers, seeds from far South will not generally ripen. We shall therefore do best to procure our seeds, generally, from high latitudes. In procuring wheat and other seeds to be sown broad cast, great care should be taken to prevent the introduction of noxious weeds, or we may be more injured by their introduction than benefited by the change of grain.

The farmers of Pennsylvania are now actually engaged in the importation of wheat, barley and oats from Europe for seed; and of horses, cattle and swine, to improve the stock on their farms—and this too at great expense. Shall we not, fellow citizens, awake to our own interests, and improve ours with all the means in our power?

Seeds of various kinds, and of the best quality, are often rendered worthless by being grown in the vicinity of other plants, the seeds of which are of similar formation. This should be avoided with great care.

Finally, the agriculturist must put the question to the good lady of the house, whether he is to succeed well or ill. If the wife be well informed in domestic affairs, the intelligent farmer will succeed; but of what avail is it for the husband to study and toil, to procure the best wheat—the choicest meats of all kinds—an abundance of fine vegetables and fruits, if the wife knows not how to prepare them for the table. Or of what use to keep a score of fine cows unless the milk can be converted into good butter and cheese.

These things are of the greatest importance—let parents see to it that they do not neglect their duty to their Children.

For the Maine Farmer.

Diseases of Sheep, &c.

MR. HOLMES:—In the 49th Number of the 4th Volume of the Maine Farmer, J. C. again appears to write upon this subject, in answer to my last communication. He says, "I do not know but I have as much proof on my side of the question as he has on his." Perhaps he has; but I cannot perceive, that he has furnished any; and perhaps

I have not; I have only stated my experiments, and observations, and the public must judge for themselves. I did not state that farther investigation would prove the fact. He tells me that I ought to have remembered that some of the greatest men who have written, have not thought it beneath them, to notice minutely the condition of the lowest order of beings. Neither do I—and what of it?—that don't make me believe that the creation, and existence of man, is a subject of "wonder" among the bugs and worms. I would inform J. C. that I am not one of those kind of people, who will sympathize for the ox at the slaughter, and torture the cat; nor witness unmoved the exercise of wanton cruelty even to a mouse. I am aware of the conditions upon which the numerous blessings are bestowed upon us, and that reptiles have their just claims.

"The sum is this: If man's convenience, health, Or safety, interfere, his rights and claims Are paramount, and must extinguish theirs."

He then says, "and is it possible that instinct, their machinations, their art and skill in evading or combating an enemy, can have escaped the notice of any reflecting minds?"

He must consider me a fool, or grossly ignorant and stupid, if he supposes that I do not acknowledge the instinct of animals. I presume that no one has a higher sense of animal instinct than I have; not only in the larger animals made for our use; but down to the very lowest order of animated Nature. But I do not apprehend that reason and instinct are synonymous expressions. The question which he asks, viz: How came worms in the human stomach?—is for the learned and not for me to answer; but we frequently hear it asserted that they cause the death of children. I will also ask some questions, viz: will a worm that is formed in the stomach or head, for instance, become a chrysalis? and does it become a chrysalis unless it is to produce a winged insect? and is not every winged insect to propagate its own species, and that too, in exactly the same way in which it was itself produced? I cannot suppose that in the long, tedious, and frozen winters of Kennebec, there can be any spare nourishment in the system of the sheep, however wisely it may be ordered in their native state.

I did not propose the Herring question, as a matter for discussion; but merely in answer to his supposed impracticability of the worm ascending the nostril of the sheep.

I believe that instinct operates with equal correctness in an immature as a mature animal, or without any previous knowledge to assist it; unless the creature is made and placed in the care of some other. But this is not to the point in question. I have examined several sheep's heads after writing my other communication; one in particular, in which I found a little fellow not more than one fourth as large as a kernel of rice, and he evinced strong powers of instinct; he was just two inches from the end of the nose; he appeared to be a little numb, and upon being placed in a warm situation, he began his march towards his winter quarters, and could not be prevailed upon to retreat one step, but obstinately insisted upon going "up stream." It appears evident by the account given by Sanford Howard that his sheep was saved by trepanning. I saw the sheep several times myself, and her symptoms were the same as some would call the rot.

I observed in the 38th No. of the Maine Farmer, page 300, an article communicated for the Genesee Farmer, under the title of "Æstrus Equi,

or Bot Fly." The writer says, "Horses, oxen and sheep, have a peculiar species of gad fly, their natural enemy, which deposits its eggs on the hair of the horse, beneath the skin of the cow or ox, and in the nostril of the sheep or deer, and in these various ways the race is propagated and perpetuated." We very often see sheep cough or sneeze most violently, and then rub their heads against something, plainly showing that all is not well in their heads. We also notice the great uneasiness and dread which they manifest at the buzzing of flies about them, and yet I never saw a fly suck the blood of a sheep. I intend to continue my observations, and hope J. C. will his; and I doubt not that by mutual correspondence and friendly intercourse, we may benefit each other, and confer a favor upon the public.

ALBERT.

For the Maine Farmer.

Sheep Breeding.

MR. HOLMES:—In the 48th number of your useful paper there is a communication signed a Subscriber taken from the New-York Cultivator, entitled Sheep Husbandry. The writer says "I am perfectly satisfied from personal observation that an erroneous system is pursued in the management of these valuable animals, and am thoroughly convinced that the generality of farmers do not know their true value, but in directing their attention altogether to the fineness of the wool, such as that produced from the Saxony and Merino, (and in these cases being generally governed by the quality without a due regard to the quantity) they seldom take into consideration the carcass, which should be the most profitable, and in a good breed of sheep will prove so." As to the above quotation I most heartily believe him correct in all its parts except the profits.

In Maine, where beef can be and is raised to an unlimited amount, I do not think his position in regard to the mere flesh of the sheep would be correct.

Hardy breeds, tolerably fine wool, fit to make cloth worth \$3 and upwards per yard—which is such as the market calls for—together with great weight and a comparatively small body is what we want. I would also mention that the ewes should be good for milk, fond mothers and never let a lamb die.

In the Northern Shepherd, page 20th, I find the following, "A Merino fleece upon a Bakewell body is the grand point to be aimed at by the shepherds of Maine." It appears to me that a merino fleece upon a Bakewell body would remedy all the evils in sheep of which we complain. Without properly shaping the sheep we can never beget hardihood or the proper milking qualities. That any other breed has as much and as fine wool as the merino on so little weight of body is not yet to be expected. I can only say I have not seen a breed that will do it. I can but hope that a breed may be produced in these United States that will possess all the wished for qualities, if we can have the joint efforts of all the breeders in the States. It appears to me to be an object worthy unwearied pains. We obtain the greater part of our clothing and some part of our food from them, and poorly as they are now managed, they are acknowledged to be the most profitable stock on our farms. By pasturing them two or three years on our tillage before sowing to wheat, it will be found to be an easy way to prepare land for that crop, and when we add the profits of wool, mutton, and increase of the numbers no one can doubt the profits of a thorough bred good flock of sheep.

The writer before quoted goes on to speak of the South Downs—the Hampshire Downs and the Bakewell breeds, and gives them all a good recommendation.

He then gives some very good advice to those who are forming flocks and also in regard to the choice of a Ram.

He makes then a reference to a number of flocks by name within his knowledge, and closes by saying—"One thing I would advise all breeders to be cautious in, and that is to keep their breeds distinct?"

Is that good advice? I ask the question because I have pursued in some degree a different mode. I have coupled the most perfect shape of the Merino, and the Merino and Saxony together for many generations, with manifest advantage in many points of shape, but I have not been able to obtain the milking qualities necessary for raising lambs, nor the energy necessary for the best health. I had determined to cross with the best bred South Down to obtain the breeding quality and still further to benefit the shape of my flock. Am I right or not? If a 'Subscriber' is right in his advice to keep the breeds distinct, then I am about to do wrong, and as he has given a general invitation to discuss the question I call on him for his arguments or reasons.

A MAINE BREEDER.

Jan. 1837.

From the *Mechanic and Farmer*.

Good Potatoes the Whole Year.

MR. SAYWARD:—In your very useful paper of the 8th of Dec., there was a short, but useful communication headed 'Early Potatoes,' over the sig. M. S., in which the writer stated that he dined with Hon. W. R. Lowney of Sebec, about the first of Sept., who treated him with fine ripe potatoes among other good things, and how he managed to have them thus early by causing them to sprout in a bed of unfermented or green horse manure, a foot and a half thick two or three weeks before planting, handling them carefully, so as not to break off the sprouts, &c. He preferred good sized whole potatoes for an early crop. This is useful information. I would add a few thoughts, by way of supplement. In the first place, the earliest variety should be selected, say the Early Blue, Perkins' Early, or any other variety famous for quality and early maturity. Let a sufficiency of these, of the size and appearance of those you would wish to raise, be placed the fore part of March, in any warm situation, perhaps your cellar-arch would cause them to sprout early enough; or adopt Mr. Lowney's practice of preparing them. Then as a means of ripening them early, plant them as soon as the ground is in order; perhaps the latter part of April, or the first of May, and you may expect a ripe crop, on warm land, the last of July, or at farthest, by the 20th of August, according to the season. But it should be remembered that early varieties, although excellent in their season, and perhaps through the year, are comparatively unproductive. Of course, we plant early potatoes only, for early use. There are many excellent varieties, producing good crops fit for table use, on or before the first of October, if planted in the month of May. The longer they remain in the ground, uninjured by the frost, the better. But to prevent hazard, dig the fore part of October; never drying them in the sun, but immediately securing them from both sun and air, till the spring. They might be placed in tight barrels or sizeable boxes, and covered with sods, until a load was dug and then carried to the cellar, to be opened as wanted for use or sale. Good varieties, such as the Irish Bucksters, or the Chenangoes, managed in this way, if not a substitute, are certainly next to the staff of life, and are of double value.

For late keeping, some varieties are to be preferred before others. Almost any one, however, may be fairly preserved till early potatoes ripen, heading them up in air-tight barrels before they begin to sprout, and this will prevent their sprouting. If any wrong statements have been made above, will some brother plowman correct, &c.

A FARMER.

Hens.

MR. SAYWARD:—Why cannot Hens be made as profitable in the winter as the summer? It is a well known fact that from December till March, they are a bill of expense, without any profit. I wish to give your readers my opinion, as to the cause of this refusal on the part of hens to contribute to their own support, in hopes that some one may be benefitted, which is certainly all I ask, or expect for my labor, in this case.

Hens, in order to supply eggs, require as a condition that they be supplied with a portion of animal food as well as vegetables. This supply they get in the form of worms and insects, when free to go at large, unless their number is so large as to consume, beyond the supply, within roving distance, which is the case where large flocks are kept, and it will be found that the number of eggs in proportion will be diminished, as the number of fowls are increased, unless a supply of animal food is furnished. Here is a secret worth improving, and if some of your readers who live near a slaughter-house, will collect the offal meat and feed hens with it, they will find a good business, so long as eggs bring the prices now demanded for them. When fowls are kept yarded, they require lime, or burnt bones, gravel, meat, corn or grain, and pure water. Supply them with these—give good shelter, and a warm room in winter, and you may safely calculate on a clear profit of one dollar on each hen, every year.—*lb.*

Potatoes.

And as I have an opportunity I will send you the result of an experiment which I made in planting potatoes, in 1835, to which, if you think it will be of any use, you can give a place in your paper.

I had ever supposed that the seed end of the potatoe was nearly all that was valuable for planting; but the result of my experiment was the reverse of this. I had supposed that small ones were nearly as good as large ones; but from experience I am convinced that it is a mistake.

I planted one row of seed ends, two in a hill, one, with one in a hill; one, with two smallish potatoes, about as large as hen's eggs, in a hill; and one, with one large potatoe in a hill. Of these five rows, the two last exceeded the rest, by more than all the seed that was planted in them—the last of the two exceeded the other.

As it is a time when people feed potatoes to cattle I would recommend to select the largest, and preserve them till seed-time. And one thing more,—see to it that you have some the best kinds of potatoes; for the potatoe is an important crop in these cold seasons.—*Vermont Farmer.*

JULIUS HAZEN.

Hartford, Nov. 2, 1836.

Summary.

Editors of papers exchanging with the Farmer, are requested to direct their papers to Hallowell instead of Winthrop.

MAINE LEGISLATURE. We intend hereafter to give a summary of the doings of the Legislature. Very little has yet been accomplished. Most of the session thus far has been consumed in discussing the question of removing the seat of Government from Augusta to Portland. It was finally disposed of, by referring the subject to the next Legislature. A discussion commenced in the House on Tuesday last, upon an Order, introduced by Mr. Vance, of Readfield, requesting the Governor to communicate the doings of the Commissioners appointed in the year 1832, upon the North Eastern Boundry.

The American Union now consists of twenty-six States. The bill for the admission of Michigan into the Union, upon an equal footing with the original States, passed the House of Representatives on Wednesday by a vote of 132 to 42.

A dear dog.—A clerk in New York was fined last week \$460, for foolishly setting a bull dog on a clerk in a neighboring store, whither he went to borrow a quire of paper. The plaintiff was bitten entirely through the leg.

We take from the returns, the following statement of the Banking Capital in this State:—

Due from the Banks.—Capital Stock, \$5,074,740; Bills in circulation, 2,226,747; Profits and undivided Dividends, 144,999,40; Deposits, 1,200,904,88; Due other Banks and Incorporations, 674,272,51; Total Amount due from Banks, 9,321,664,29; Notes and Bills Discounted, 7,733,572,37; Real Estate, 125,009,69.

Resources of the Bank.—Specie, 351,751,54; Bills and Checks on other Banks, 309,577,21; Deposits in other Banks, 782,858,38; Expenses, 13,928,09; Total amount Resources of Banks, 9,316,697,34; Liabilities of Directors, 1,118,722,77; Permanent Deposits in Boston or elsewhere, 111,000.

Cannot Duties on Breadstuffs be graduated according to high and low prices of the home market?

We have heard this inquiry made, and we see no reason why it may not be effected. When breadstuffs are high, the duties should be low.—Instance wheat and flour—when the price is low, let the duty be so high that there may be no danger of being flooded with foreign competition. When the prices increase, let the duty decrease on a graduated scale, until it comes to a certain point, where no protection is needed. Perhaps this point in the case of flour may be \$10 per barrel.—*Worcester Republican.*

Coffee.—The annual table of exports from the ports of Havana and Matanzas exhibit, the curious fact, that in the last three years the quantity of coffee shipped the United States exceeded the whole quantity shipped to Europe by 4,076,000 pounds. The export to the United States during these three years was 40,900,000 lbs. To all Europe, 35,824,000 lbs.

Beautiful Varieties of Pinks.—Very many beautiful varieties of the Pink may be obtained by the following process:—Just before sunrise carefully open the flower to be operated upon, and extract the anthers with small pincers. About 9 o'clock place the ripe pollen upon the stigma of the flower, and repeat this two or three times in the course of the day. If the act of impregnation has taken place, the flower will fade in 24 or 36 hours, but if not it will remain in bloom and beauty, in which case the attempt must be repeated. This should be done in fine weather, and the flower should be defended from rain or mist. Plants raised from the seeds which have been crossed bear the form of the mother, but take the color of the male parent. These are less visited by bees than others. These are curious facts.

Population of Texas.—The population of Texas, as given by H. M. Morfit, in his correspondence with the Secretary of State, is 50,000, of which 30,000 are Anglo-Americans from the United States; 3,500 native Mexicans, of Spanish descent; 12,000 Indians, and 5,000 Negroes.—The additional territory claimed since the declaration of independence will increase the population to 65,000. Exclusive of the army of 2,200, there are 5,000 able-bodied farmers, which, in an emergency, would furnish 3000 of their number.

Green Tea.—The London Quarterly Review states that the very prevalent preference for green tea (so called) in the United States, has given rise to an extensive fraud upon the community of this country by the Canton merchants, in the supply of our markets by the worst kind coarse Bohea converted into 'green' by a composition of turmeric, indigo, white lead. The writer says he saw 50,000 chests of this spurious article ready for shipment, which he was told was for the American market; and that two thirds of the tea annually used in America, was of the same quality.

The late Aurora Borealis was seen in St. Andrews, and St. John, N. B. The St. Andrews Standard says it was "such a splendid exhibition of refracted light as baffles all power of description to impart any idea of it to those who had not the satisfaction of witnessing its sublime grandeur."

Capt. Gorden, of the brig Mary, at New York, from Matanzas, 15th ult., reports that the late Governor of St. Jago, who headed the insurrection in favor of the Constitution of 1832, had embarked for Spain.

Sagacity of the Horse.—The Pennsylvania Sentinel relates the following anecdote of the sagacity, and humanity shall we call it? of the horse.

As the Germantown stage, drawn by four horses was passing along Third-street above Willow, a small child endeavored to cross the street in advance of the leaders, apparently without observing the dangerous proximity of the latter. One of the leading horses appeared to appreciate the situation of the infant, and made every effort to avoid coming in contact with it. He swerved from the direct line as far as he could, and endeavored to pass it, but being brought up by the rein, was forced against, and prostrated the child. The instant the latter fell, he stopped, as if to allow it to escape; but being driven forward by the hinder horses and impetus of the vehicle, he reared himself on his hind legs, and with one bound cleared the body. In doing this, either from design or accident he threw the child, with his hind foot, out of the track so that when the heavy carriage passed on it did not run over it, although it came within a few inches of it. This may be instinct, but it looks to us marvellously like reason and feeling.

Large Steer.—Mr Willard White of east Windsor, Ct. has a steer not yet three years old, estimated by competent judges to weigh alive 18 cwt. in store order.

Extravagance in dress leads to licentiousness.—The Superintendent of the House of Refuge, at Boston has said that he believed the love of dress was the most efficient cause of the degradation and misery of the young females of that city.

A little sweet oil, with nutmeg grated on it, it is said, will cure the whooping cough if taken in its first stages.

Fifteen dollars is now demanded for flour in Boston and it is said the speculators don't like to sell much even at that price. The article is in few hands both at Boston and New York.

From the New Orleans True American, Jan. 26.

A Texas Telegraph of Jan. 3, contains a general order from the department of War, published below. Deaf Smith, the Harvey Birch of Texas, is of opinion that another invasion will take place.—Our hopes are placed on the return of Santa Anna, to ward off from the new republic the horrors of a second war.

GENERAL ORDER.

WAR DEPARTMENT, }
Columbia, Dec. 31, 1836. }

From information received at this department, from brigadier-general Felix Huston, and also the two McNeallys and Brown, prisoners lately escaped from Metemoras, it is beyond a doubt that our blood-thirsty enemies are making formidable preparations again to attack us, and it is confidently hoped that every good citizen of this republic will be ready at moment's warning to repair to the standard of his country. Immortal glory awaits each man who is prepared to do his duty, and eternal infamy and disgrace (and the consequences of the law of confiscation) shall pursue the coward who proves recreant to the call. It is expected that every able bodied man will provide himself with a good gun and horse,—a sufficient stock of ammunition, and ten day's provisions always on hand, so as to be enabled to march at a moment's warning.

Citizens may rest assured, that they shall not be harassed by false alarms, or called into the field until the emergency actually requires it, and when the call is made, it is required and confidently believed that every man will be fully prepared to meet it promptly. Every man who expects to remain a citizen of Texas, when called on, or the enemy advance, must show himself a patriot and soldier. The chief justices of the different counties are required to take immediate measures to organize the militia within their respective jurisdictions, according to an act entitled "An act Organizing the Militia." By order of the President.

WILLIAM S. FISHER, Sec'y of War.

Advices from Tallahassee to the 12th inst. state that the Council is still in session. Nothing of importance doing. Gen. Reid from Tampa Bay had arrived and taken his seat. The whole Council are opposed to the recent interference of Congress in their local legislation, and have drawn up a strong remonstrance on the subject. Gen. Jessup was at

Tampa Bay with 2500 men, and was to march against the Indians in a south east direction.

Lyman Rathbun has been traced to about 250 miles north of New Orleans, where his pursuers lost trace of him. They had arrived in N. O. and had despatched a messenger to Texas,

Marriages.

In Winsor, Mr Sylvanus Hatch, to Miss Jane Cleaves—Mr Samuel Palmer, to Miss Mary Reed—Mr Isaac Heath to Miss Mary Clifford—Mr Jacob Heath to Miss Abigail Clifford—Mr James Hutton, to Miss Irene Morton—Mr Ira Clough, to Miss Mary J. Vining—Mr Abner Keene, to Miss Margaret Dockendorff.—All the above were married by J. B. Swanton, Esq.

In Readfield, by Hon. E. Fuller, James B. Murch, Esq. of Unity, to Miss Mary L. Hussey, of Readfield.

Deaths.

In Norridgewock, Widow Margaret Williams, (colored) aged about 85—she retired to bed on Friday evening last as well as usual, and in the morning was found dead.

In Swanville, Mr John Tripp—while cutting wood his axe glanced and made a wound on the outside of his leg, about two inches long, which caused his death in about three quarters of an hour, supposed by the loss of blood.

In Bangor, on Thursday evening last, Geo. Starrrett, Esq. a member of the Penobscot Bar—a worthy and valuable citizen, a consistent christian, and an honest man.

In Kennebunk-port, 27th ult. Mr Israel Dorman, a soldier of the Revolution, aged 86 years.

In York, Mrs. Deborah, wife of Mr Abel Gerry, aged 71 years.

In Parsonfield, Mr Stephen Ricker, aged 80 years—a revolutionary soldier—formerly of Wells.

In Berwick, Mr Benjamin Wentworth, aged 76 years.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Jan. 30.

Reported for the Boston Advertiser.

At market, 295 Beef Cattle, 750 sheep and 180 swine.

PRICES—Beef Cattle—A little better prices were obtained, and advance our quotations a trifle; extra 7 50 a 7 75; first quality at \$7 a 7 25; second quality at 6 25 a 6 75; and third quality at 4 75 a \$6.

Sheep—Market heavy, and sales were made at rather lower prices. Lots were taken at the following prices, viz: 3 37, 3 62, \$4, 4 25, 4 75, 5 25, and \$6.

Swine—Rather early in the season for many sales; a few however are wanted. One lot was taken, half Barrows, at 10c. At retail, 10 for sows and 11 for barrows.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SALES.

Flour—The market for this article has been exceeding dull throughout the week. It being the opinion of purchasers the article has reached its highest prices, they buy only to supply immediate wants. The sales, which are very small, indicate no material change from last week's prices. No demand for shipping at present prices.

Fish—At the close of last week 1500 a 2000 qts. Grand Bank sold at 3 37 a 3 50, and Bay 2-90 a 3, which is an advance—stock small. Sales of Mackerel from vessel 9 31, 8 31 and 6, and about 800 bbls. for shipping 9 75, 8 75 and 5 75 a 6 12 1-2 per bbl.

Grain—Sale of 16000 a 18000 bushels new white Corn 1 10; a cargo superior yellow in lots 1 15 a 1 20; 5500 bu. German Rye from vessel 1-50 a 1 55 per bushel of 55 lb; 150 bags German Rye 75c per bushel measurement; 767 bags German Barley, price and terms not public; 5500 bushels Wheat, per Byron, from Hamburg, sold, price secret; 20 bags foreign white Beans by auction at 1 85 per bushel, cash.

Hay—Dull: small sales Eastern \$20 a 22 per ton.

Provisions—The sales of Beef have not been so extensive this week as last, although there has been a good business doing in Mess and No. 1, at

about our highest quoted prices. Pork has advanced, we notice a sale of New Orleans Mess, old, 24 50 per bbl. Sales of 4 500 kegs Lard 15 a 15 1-2c per lb. 6 ms. Beef, Mess, bbl. 15 a 15 50, Do No 1, 12 75 a 12; Pork, Ex Clear, 30 a 31.

Wool—There is an increased demand, and considerable sales have been made.

PAINTS, OIL, &c.

T. B. MERRICK keeps constantly on hand a large stock of Paints, Oil, Varnish, Paint Brushes, Spts. Turpentine, &c. which he sells at very low prices. Feb. 14, 1837.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, desirous of closing his business, has left his notes and book accounts with H. W. PAINE, Esq. Those indebted may avoid cost, by making payment before the first of March next.—All who have claims against him, will much oblige by leaving the amount with Mr Paine. S. R. WEBBER. Hallowell, Feb. 1837.

MEDICINE.

T. B. MERRICK keeps an extensive assortment of Medicine of first quality, which will be sold at fair prices. Feb. 14, 1837.

MEDICAL.

DR. KNAPP informs his friends and the public that he will resume his practice in the Village of Winthrop, early in the spring. Those in want of his professional service are respectfully invited to call upon him. Winthrop, Feb. 6th, 1837.

W. I. GOODS & GROCERIES

OF all kinds, for sale by T. B. MERRICK, Nos. 6 & 7, Kennebec Row. Feb. 14, 1837.

MACHINE CARDS of the best quality, for sale constantly by T. B. MERRICK, Nos. 6 & 7, Kennebec Row. Feb. 14, 1837.

CAUTION!

Beware of Counterfeits!!

IN consequence of the high estimation in which Morrison's Pills of the British College of Health, London, are held by the public, it has induced an innumerable host of unprincipled COUNTERFEITERS to attempt imitations, under the deceptive terms of "Improved Hygean Medicine," "Original Hygean," "The Morrison Pills," signed by Adna L. Norcross, &c. &c. thus to deceive the unwary. In consequence of many persons being seriously injured by taking the counterfeit pills purchased at the Druggists' Stores, the Agent has taken the precautionary measure of having an extra yellow label fixed on each package, signed by the Agent of each State, and by his sub-Agents. Take notice, therefore, that none of the genuine Morrison Pills of the British College of Health, London, can be obtained at any Druggist Stores throughout the World; the Drug Stores being the principal source through which Counterfeiters can vend their spurious pills.

H. SHEPHERD MOAT,

General Agent for the U. S. America.

As you value Health, be particular, none are genuine unless signed by RUFUS K. PAGE, Agent for the State of Maine, on the yellow label, and can be purchased of the following Sub-Agents.

RUFUS K. PAGE, Agent for the State of Maine. Davis & Chadbourn, Portland; Geo. Marston, Bath; N. Reynolds, Lewiston; Ransom Bishop, Winthrop; Wm. H. Britton, Jr, Livermore; Geo. Gage, Wilton; Joseph Bullen, New Sharon; Richard K. Rice, Foxcroft; J. M. Moor & Co. and Z. Sanger, Waterville; Blunt & Copeland, Norridgewock; E. H. Neil, Milburn; P. H. Smith, Belfast; F. & J. S. Whitman, Bangor; Timothy Fogg, Thomaston; Wm. P. Harrington, Nobleborough; Henry Sampson, Bowdoinham; Gleason & Houghton, Eastport; Benj. Davis & Co. Augusta; Jacob Butterfield, East Vassalborough; S. & J. Eaton, Winslow; Addison Martin, Guilford; Otis Follet, Chandlerville; Rodney Collins, Anson; S. R. Folsom, Bucksport; Joel Howe, Newcastle; E. Atwood & Co, Buckfield; Asa Abbot, Farmington; Albert Read, Lincolnville; Joseph Hocky, Freedom; G. H. Adams, Saco; J. Frost, Kennebunk; J. G. Loring, North Yarmouth; Holt & Hoyt, Ripley; James Fillebrown Jr, Readfield; Wilson & Whitmore, Richmond; Dudley Moody & Co, Kent's Hill, Readfield; H. Rooth, Gardiner; W. & H. Stevens, Pittston; Edmund Dana, Wiscasset; Jeremiah O'Brien, Machias; James Reed, Hope, Hallowell, November 3d, 1836.

Poetry.

THE DEAD.

BY MRS. SIGOURNEY.

"Mourn for the mourner but not for the dead."

I saw an infant, marble cold,
Borne from the pillowing breast,
And in the shroud's embracing fold,
Laid down to dreamless rest;
And moved to bitterness, I sighed—
Not for the babe that slept,
But for the mother at its side
Whose soul in anguish wept.

They bear a coffin to its place—
I asked them who was there?
And they replied "A form of grace,
The fairest of the fair."
And for that bless'd one do ye mourn,
Whose angel wing is spread?
No!—for the lover, pale and lone,
Whose hope is with the dead.

I wandered to a new made grave,
And there a mother lay:
The love of Him who died to save,
Had been her spirit's stay—
Yet sobs burst forth of torturing pain;
Wail ye for her who died!
No!—for that timid infant train,
Who roam without a guide.

Miscellany.

No! no! no! I Won't!

Henry Hartwell gave utterance to these monosyllables in his loudest tone of voice. Henry Hartwell was in a passion. Henry Hartwell was a brave man or he would never have dared to have said so many hard words to his pretty wife, though she had been teasing him.

Henry Hartwell's wife was as pretty a wife as any man need to have. She was neither short nor tall—of beautiful proportions—with a lip—an eye—she had two of each. They looked like a thousand other lips and eyes. But what was she teasing her affectionate husband about? What could make Henry Hartwell, the most amiable and loving of husbands say, 'No! no! no!—I won't to his beautiful wife?' We will go back and explain.

'Julia, my love, good evening,' said Henry Hartwell, as he entered his beautiful parlor the other evening.

'Good even, Henry how do you do?' said Julia in her blandest voice, and with her sweetest smile.

'Tired, my dear, is tea ready?' said Julia.

'It will be in a moment. Sally!' Sally came in with the tea urn and toast. Henry Hartwell sat at one side of the table—his wife sat opposite. Three weeks after the marriage with a pretty wife, is what don't happen every day, and both husband and wife make the most of it. Their mutual endearments softened and sweetened the bitter cup of life, very much as their sugar and cream added to the palatability of their hyson.

'My dear, is your tea agreeable?' said Julia.

'Excellent, my love!' said Henry.

'Will you take another piece of toast, my dear?' said Julia.

'A very little, my love, if you please.' said Henry.

That was well enough. Young married couples have undoubted right to make fools of themselves if they please. And the fact of their being young married couples presupposes the fact that they have lost their wits.

Julia and Henry—Henry and Julia, or in other words Mr and Mrs. Hartwell, were a happy couple. Not a single storm had clouded their connubial horizon; they acted in its perfection the short and laughable farce of Matrimonial Felicity. Henry Hartwell sat on the sofa with his loving bride beside him—what a subject for a painter!

'Henry, my love,' said the fascinating wife, 'I never knew happiness till now.'

'If my love can make you happy, you must be the happiest of women.'

'So I am, my Henry—and I am sure you do love—I should be wretched if I could think otherwise. I know you would do anything to contribute to my happiness.'

'Can you doubt it, my dear?' said Julia.

'No, I will not. Well, I have one little trifle to ask—I am sure you will grant it as soon as asked, and I know you are as anxious to assure me of your affections as I am proud to deserve it.'

'Name it, my love, and if it is in my power, I shall delight to gratify you—what is it?' said Henry.

'Well, my love, Mrs Splash has been here this afternoon, and—'

'I don't like Mrs Splash,' interrupted Henry.

'You don't—how strange!—I think her a very nice woman. Well, she says that Mr Cotton has purchased a beautiful carriage and a span of greys, and that Mr Porter, Emily's husband, you know, my love, has bought a most elegant coach, and two beautiful bay horses. Now, my love, Mrs Splash says that you really ought to set up a carriage.'

'My dear Julia, you must consider that though Mr Cotton and Mr Porter can afford to keep a carriage, my business and fortune will by no means warrant it.'

'O, Mr Hartwell, how can you say so when every one says how well you are doing. I am sure, my dear, you can afford it as well as others—a great many others. Now, my dear, I know you will for my sake. Only think—to have Mrs Cotton and Mrs Porter riding in their coaches, and your wife going on foot.'

'Mrs Hartwell, I should be happy to oblige you in anything reasonable, but at present I cannot afford to pay two thousand dollars for a coach and span of greys—so, I hope you will be contented to wait till I am a few thousands richer.' As Henry Hartwell said this, he rose from the sofa and buttoned up his coat in order, we suppose, to strengthen his resolution, which he perceived by a sort of instinct was to be put to the test. The first connubial squabble is an awkward affair to what they are when one is more accustomed to them.

'Now Mr Hartwell, I do think you are almost as stingy as Mrs Splash says you are,' said Julia, half pouting—half laughing.

'Curse Mrs Splash,' said the husband, with no half expression of countenance.

'How can you talk so about my friends, Mr Hartwell?' said Mrs H. with a decided pout, and two-thirds of a frown.

'Your friends are quite officious in my affairs,' said H. determinedly.

Julia saw it was no time for trifling now.—She smoothed out the frown—contracted the pout, and with admirable adroitness burst into a flood of tears which would have carried away a weaker man's resolution.

Here is a proper place for a little sentiment, which the reader will please to imagine.

'Come, my love,' said Mr Hartwell, a little softened—'this won't do—in tears three weeks after marriage—really, Julia. I did not expect this—come, my love, dry your eyes—I will do any reasonable thing to make you happy.'

Did you ever see the sun break out after a little shower—so burst forth the smiles on the beautiful face of Julia Hartwell.

'Then, my love, you will buy the coach and greys.'

'Indeed, Julia, I cannot afford it.'

'Indeed, Henry, you must'—half a pout.

'I cannot, so pray don't urge the point any farther.'

'You are a barbarous cruel man, Mr Hartwell.'

'You are a very unreasonable woman.' A frown and another button.

'You do not care for me.' More tears.

'Yes I do, but I can't humor all your caprices.'

'Will you—buy—the coach, Mr Hartwell?'—Quite a shower. 'No!'

'You won't—buy it—to make—me happy—you unfeeling man—you'll break my heart you will!'

'I should be sorry to break your heart—very sorry—and I am sorry to see you unhappy.'

'Then—will you buy the—coach and greys?'

'No! No! NO! I won't!'—*Boston Pearl.*

Plaster Paris.

The subscriber has on hand 300 tons Ground Plaster Paris, put up in casks of 500 lbs. and 334 lbs. Also it will be sold by the bushel to those who wish. Farmers wishing to secure a supply of this valuable dressing for their farms will do well to call in the early part of the season.

ALEX. H. HOWARD.

Hallowell, Dec. 19, 1836.

3m47.

Found.

Between this Village and the Farmers' Hotel, a pair of SLEIGH SHOES. The owner can have them by proving property and paying charges, by calling at Messrs. P. & G. A. Benson's Store.

Winthrop, Jan. 23d, 1837.

Notice.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, in the Printing Business and publication of the Maine Farmer, under the firm of WM. NOYES, & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons indebted to the late firm, are requested to make payment to WM. NOYES,—and all having demands against the firm will please present them to said Noyes for payment, who is authorized to adjust the same.

ELIJAH WOOD,
WILLIAM C. FULLER,
SAM'L. P. BENSON,
WILLIAM NOYES.

Winthrop, January 27th, 1837.

Extra Chance for Good Bargains.

The subscriber intending to make an alteration in his business in the spring, will sell his Stock of Goods, for Cash, at reduced prices, lower than they can be bought in town, consisting in part as follows:—

Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Satinets, (colors and prices to suit purchasers,) Camblets, Padding and Duck, Prime assortment of 3-4 and 6-4 Merinos, Good assortment of Calicoes, Gingham and Furniture, Colored Cambric, Brown and Bleached Sheetting and Shirting; Fur Caps, Collars and Capes; Good assortment of Silks and Laces; Ribbons, in abundance; Bombazine; White Cambric and Muslins; Highland, Raw-Silk and Merino Shawls; Thibet and Fancy Silk Hdkts.; Bandan and Flag Silk do.; Good Assortment of Gloves and Hosiery; Irish Linen; Silk and Cotton Velvet; Silk, Woolen and Valentia Vesting; Cotton Yarn and Wicking, Ticking, Cotton and Woolen Flannels.

Three Hundred Rolls Paper Hangings and Bordering—various quality, and prices; Kid Shoes; Whips and Lashes; Umbrellas; Looking Glasses; Plain and Wrought Combs; Floor Brushes; Corn Brooms; Good assortment of Cutlery and Hard Ware; Shovels and Manure Forks; Good assortment of Crockery and Glass Ware.

Hyson and Souchong Tea, Coffee, Sugars, Molasses, Tobacco, Glass 7 by 9 and 8 by 10; Prime Winter Oil; Boston, and Dupont's Eagle Powder, in Canisters; Shot; Saleratus, Spices, &c. &c.

He would just say, to those indebted to him, by Note or Account, which has been of a longer standing than six months, that it will be expected of them that they will call, and adjust the same forthwith.

RANSOM BISHOP.

Winthrop, January 2, 1837.

Notice.

Came into the inclosure of the subscriber, on the 17th of November last, a three years old Horse Colt—color dark red, black mane and tail, large star in his forehead, and both white hind feet. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take the said Colt away.

AMAZIAH REED.

Wld, Jan. 13, 1837.

Notice.

All who are indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and settle before the 10th of February next and avoid cost; for after that date, if any are neglectful, they will be obliged to settle with an attorney.

C. KNAPP.

N. B. Dr. T. L. MEGQUIER who occupies my late residence, will attend (at present) to the settlement of my demands.

C. KNAPP.

Winthrop, Dec. 20, 1836.

Selling Cheap for Cash.

Buffaloe Robes—Fur Caps—Boy's Hair Seal do Ladies' Black Silk Plush Bonnets—Drab do. newest fashion—Plain Castor Hats—Brush do.—Drab Otter and Beaver do.—All other kind of Hats usually worn in the country, at wholesale or retail for cash or credit as may suit purchasers.

ALSO, TO LET OR SELL, the well known Tavern Stand in Winthrop Village, now kept by Dr. E. C. MILLIKEN as a Temperance Tavern.—Possession given 8th of April next. Terms made known by application to the subscriber.

DANIEL CARR.

Winthrop, Nov. 15, 1836.